

ARE STILL TALKING

THE SILVER DEBATORS HOLD-
ING THE FORT.

TELLER, STEWART AND SQUIRE.

They Take Up the Whole of the Day in the Senate—Mr. Palmer Is Tired of Hearing About English Influence in American Legislation, and Tells the Senate So—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—When the senate resumed its session yesterday the repeal bill was taken up and the vice-president stated the question to be on the amendment offered by Mr. Teller (Republican) of Colorado, was recognized and resumed his speech against the bill. He began with a discussion based on the proposition that the supply and demand of money determined its value, and that the amount of money in circulation determined the price of a commodity. Mr. Teller contended there had been a general fall of prices for twenty years, beginning with the demonetizing of silver in 1873, and a question by Mr. Higgins as to how he reconciled with his statement the fact that corn and pork products had not fallen and had remained at unchanged prices, resulted in general discussion, participated in by Messrs. Teller, Higgins, Manderson, Allen and Washburn.

Mr. Teller said the price of corn and pork had been affected in a large degree by optional trading, and a discussion followed as to the extent of options upon the commodities dealt in. "Wheat was selling in London, Paris and New York to-day at a lower price than ever before," Mr. Teller said. "Within ten days wheat had sold in New York at sixty-six cents and the best wheat from Minnesota and Dakota had been put upon vessels at New York lately for seventy cents. He denied it was a blessing to the country or the man who buys it to have cheap wheat."

Mr. Higgins inquired whether Mr. Teller agreed with those on the Democratic side of the chamber who favored cheap prices for everything. "I am sure," replied Mr. Teller, "that I don't know what the Democratic majority wants or what it proposes to do, but I know about as much of what it wants as I know what the majority on the side of the chamber wants—just about the same. The difference between the majority of this side and the majority of the other side is so trifling (so far as this session is concerned) that I don't know where the difference begins or ends. And I do not know anybody who does. They all seem to be in accord about producing cheapness. Every effort that has been made on both sides so far has been in favor of the reduction of the volume of money in the country. It has been in favor of contraction, which they all know means low prices. If that is the Democratic doctrine and if cheapness is what Democrats want, it seems that doctrine and that desire have pervaded this side of the chamber quite as much as, and I think a little more vigorously than the other. He did not believe any legislation to increase the volume of money by legislation favorable to silver would be had in the next four years. There would be no effective legislation in that direction till the great American population was heard from."

Referring to the recent proposed compromise Mr. Teller said it was a very large and respectable portion of the senate had agreed to some adjustment of the difficulty. It had been said in a way that justified him in speaking of it; that he who had no right to speak to the senate had declared no compromise should take place; that it should be unconditional repeal or nothing. It was said prosperity would follow the repeal of the Sherman law. This country was not to see prosperity immediately. The world was disoriented and out of shape on account of the monetary conditions and there would be distress, stagnation, paralysis of business wherever the gold standard prevailed and nowhere else.

At 2:45 p. m. Mr. Teller, without finishing his speech, yielded the floor to Mr. Squire, who addressed the senate in advocacy of his amendment to the repeal bill, of which he gave notice October 16.

"If it was the pleasure of the majority of the senate," said Mr. Squire, "in closing, to postpone all positive legislation or action on these propositions to a future day, contenting itself simply with the repeal of the Sherman act, he would bow to its will; but there was no such good time as now. There was no escaping the responsibility (and the American people will render their verdict) for unnecessary delay." He appealed to the senate to do that which was practical for the immediate relief of the senate and of the people.

Mr. Cockerill from the committee on appropriations reported with amendment the bill making appropriations for certain urgent deficiencies for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada, then resumed his speech against repeal. When he talked about the act which, he said, demonetized silver, Mr. Palmer asked if he did not vote for it. Mr. Stewart admitted he did, but said he did so ignorantly. Every senator and representative but one (referring to Mr. Sherman) had been deceived. No man who had voted for that act knowingly would ever be forgiven either in this world or the next.

Mr. Stewart was denouncing English influence in American legislation in the further course of his speech when Senator Palmer interrupted him. Mr. Palmer said he had listened during this debate with a feeling of humiliation he never expected to suffer under the influence of England. He had supposed this country was independent.

"That shows how much you are mistaken," said Mr. Stewart.

"I am not mistaken. I protest that this array of English influence and power in the American senate is humiliating to all of us. My ancestors fought England in every war. My constituents are not fearful of England in war or in peace. Instead of shrinking back into a depreciated currency, we challenge England on every land, in every port, on every sea. We are Americans. These appeals to our fears are thrown away."

"I am very glad the senator shows spirit," said Mr. Stewart. "If he had knowledge equal to his pluck he would be a very considerable man. [Laughter.] He reminds me of the admiral who boarded a railway car—his courage exceeds his discretion. [Laughter.] Without concluding his speech Mr. Stewart yielded and at 3:40 the senate took a recess."

BANKRUPTCY DEBATE

The Discussion of This Measure Still Occupies the Time of the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—After the disposal of routine business in the house yesterday, the bankruptcy bill was taken up. Mr. Boatner took the floor in advocacy of the measure. Mr. Boatner was interrupted at frequent intervals by Mr. Denison, who asked what constituted a "fair valuation" in the meaning of the bill. Mr. Boatner held that a "fair valuation" was not what the property might bring at auction or on a gold basis, but what it was worth at a fair assessment.

Mr. Boatner contended that the bill was not a hardship to the farmers, but that it was a hardship to the merchants who do not pay their debts and who make assignments, not the farmers. The bill proposed that any man who had been delinquent for years under the heavy burden of debts which he could not pay might go into court and turn over his property for the benefit of his creditors, making no profits and receive from the court a discharge from all his obligations.

Mr. Boatner contended that if a man falls honestly and indicates preferred creditors in order to protect some poor person who has befriended him, he would be refused a discharge under the provisions of the bill and would be called a bankrupt.

Mr. Boatner replied that the section of the bill to which Mr. Bailey alluded referred to unlawful preferences.

Mr. Bailey took the floor and spoke against the pending bill. Its passage, he contended, would be a great blessing to the people in the country; but was in the interests of the large merchants who would take advantage of the law to oppress the debtor farming classes.

to Mexico, arrived in Washington yesterday morning. The object of his visit is to induce the ways and means committee to establish as far as possible free trade relations with Mexico. He went before the ways and means committee in the afternoon and fully discussed the situation.

COINING SILVER DOLLAR.

Treasury Officials Have Directed the Mint Officers to Be Ready. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Although no decision to resume the coining of silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the Sherman act has been definitely reached the officials of the treasury have directed the mint officers at Philadelphia and San Francisco to be in readiness to start the work. The coining of silver dollars has been suspended since May. The treasury department has now on hand 137,500,000 ounces of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act, which will coin about \$180,000,000, which would thus yield about \$4,000,000 in seigniorage.

The net gold in the treasury to-day is \$2,914,374, and the net currency balances \$31,121,281.

GRIEVANCES OF COLORED PEOPLE.

A Committee From Tennessee to Present a Memorial to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A committee from the colored lawyers' convention, recently held at Chattanooga, is here before congress with a memorial setting forth the grievances of the race in the South. The memorial asserts that, inasmuch as the South cannot cope with mobs and the states are powerless to suppress them the national government should interfere and ask of the government in case it fails to protect the negro in the enjoyment of every right an appropriate \$1,000,000,000 to colonize the whole negro race in some place to be hereafter selected. R. C. Benjamin of Alabama seems to be spokesman of the committee.

Allen Wants the Country to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Allen will offer an amendment to the repeal bill requiring the question of free coinage of silver shall be submitted to the voters of the country at the next general election.

Martin Calls on Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Martin called on the president yesterday afternoon and the troublesome Kansas situation was again discussed at length.

BRAZIL MAY HAVE PEACE.

De Mello's Insurgent Vessels in Bahia Shape and May Be Forced to Give In.

BRASIL, Oct. 26.—The special delegate of Brazil has received a dispatch from Rio Janeiro dated October 25, at 8 p. m., which says that the insurgent vessels are scarcely able to move, from the fact that they are in need of extensive repairs; that their bottoms are terribly foul and their supply of coal is almost exhausted.

According to the dispatch referred to, the vessel composing the insurgent squadron are compelled to remain in the lower part of the bay of Rio Janeiro in order to avoid the fire of the forts, which remain loyal to the government. The forts, it would seem, have already inflicted considerable damage upon the rebel ships and the latter no longer dare expose themselves to the fire.

FIRE IN A PRISON.

Portion of the Nebraska Penitentiary at Lincoln Destroyed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 27.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening word was sent to the city that the penitentiary was on fire. The building is four miles south of the city, but the department was soon on the way, escorted by thousands of people who crowded the street car line and blocked the way with private vehicles. Fire broke out in the foundry department of the Lincoln State and Furnace company just before six o'clock. The building was entirely consumed. It was owned by the state and contained a loss to the public of \$80,000. The contractors will lose upward of \$200,000 on product and machinery, although how much the loss will be cannot be stated accurately at present. Only partial insurance was carried. The penitentiary proper was untouched.

Shot Her Betrayer.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Elias Rudiger of South Omaha, confessed to her husband that she had been intimate with Henry Reiser, Rudiger asked Reiser to make a similar statement in order that a divorce might be quietly procured. Reiser declined to do this. Last evening Mrs. Rudiger asked Reiser to help her, and he refused again. The wronged woman then fired twice at her betrayer, one shot severing the spinal cord. She tried to shoot herself, but failed. All the parties are prominent in local society.

Willing to Fight at New Orleans.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Champion James J. Corbett received word last evening from the Olympic club at New Orleans, that they would hang up a purse of \$50,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight, and Corbett telegraphed his acceptance on the condition that the club would deposit \$10,000 guarantee for the contest to come off.

BIG SHIP ASHORE.

STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK FAST ON THE ROCKS.

SHE WILL BE A TOTAL LOSS.

Was Sailing Out of San Francisco Harbor for China in a Fog Under a Full Head of Steam—A Scene of Wild Confusion on Board Among the Chinese Passengers—Everybody Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—The Pacific Mail company steamer City of New York went ashore last evening in a fog and will probably be a total loss. She sailed for China and Japan at 3:30 p. m. and went down the bay under full head of steam. The signal station at Point Lobos at once sent a message into town and soon every tug in the bay was racing for Point Bonita.

Arriving there it was found that the steamer was hard and fast on the rocks, having gone on them under a full head of steam. As soon as the ship struck there was a scene of wild confusion. A couple of hundred Chinese in the steerage set up a howl that could be heard half across the Golden Gate. Captain Johnson was wonderfully cool, however, and he and his officers soon restored order.

There is eight feet of water in her hold and the tugs cannot move her. The loss will be \$300,000. No insurance. All the passengers have been taken off and brought back to this city.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

The Fight Between Republicans and Populists Is Over County Clerk.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 27.—The great fight in Kansas this fall between the Republicans and Populists will be over the office of county clerk, each party being desirous of having control of that office in 1914, when representatives to the next state legislature will be elected. It is now a well-settled principle of law that only those representatives holding certificates of election are entitled to participate in the organization of the house, and as these certificates are issued by the county clerks, each party will feel more at ease if one of its own members officiates in that capacity.

Denounce the Gery Law.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 27.—At yesterday's session of the American missionary association resolutions were adopted denouncing the Gery law as inhuman, brutal and inconsistent with the inalienable rights of man.

A Preacher Drops Dead.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 27.—Rev. E. S. Freeman, a well-known Methodist divine of Topeka, dropped dead last evening while standing in the doorway of his residence. Paralysis of the heart was the cause.

A Thousand Men Laid Off.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—One thousand men were laid off at the Alton shops here yesterday. Work will be resumed November 1, when the entire force, including those laid off two months ago, will be put to work.

Cashier Mistakenly Acquitted.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Oct. 27.—The jury in the case of the state of Kansas vs. W. P. Smith, cashier of the defunct Finney county farmers bank, returned a verdict of not guilty.

NEWS BRIEVITIES.

The Iron Trade Review says the iron trade in view of the new purchase clause, will pick up and show increased vitality.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has detailed Special Agent Marcus D. Selby of Arkansas to take charge of the government's school at Genoa, Neb.

Captain Frederick Charles Howard, brother of the Earl of Howard and Effingham, committed suicide at his residence, 34 Evelyn Gardens, Kensington, London.

At Standard, Ky., the family of Tom Kenley went hickory nut hunting, leaving the 4-year-old daughter at home. When they returned they found her burned to a crisp.

Murderer George Painter, under sentence of death at Chicago, has appealed to the governor to be given a hypnotic test, claiming that by it the truth will be made known and his innocence shown.

It is now generally believed that Stone has confessed to the truth in his last statement concerning the Wrattan murder, and that his mind is affected by the horrible work he perpetrated.

After a stormy passage of 186 days the ship Undaunted has arrived at Philadelphia. The Undaunted had a terrible time rounding Cape Horn and for days could make no headway.

Judge Phillips, on petition of a non-resident stockholder, has appointed C. M. Parker receiver of the Metropolitan Electric street railway, of Springfield, Mo., operating sixteen miles of track.

Rainwater Bradford Hat company, of St. Louis, failed. Assets, \$300,000; liabilities, unknown. It is asserted the failure was precipitated by the discovery the firm's head bookkeeper was an embezzler.

There are between 1,000 and 2,000 coal miners on a strike in the Walsenburg district, Colorado, and about 600 at Lafayette, and in consequence nearly all the mines in these districts are closed down.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Conflicts of Interest Causing Differences—The Mortgage Tax Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A discouraged member of the ways and means committee says that he fears that there will be no tariff bill this congress, the difficulties which the committee have encountered making it almost impossible to frame a bill satisfactory to all parties. "Every person," he said, "insists that the interests in his district continue to receive attention. Take the sugar men as an example. They are insisting that the duty shall be restored on sugar. They don't like the bounty, but if they cannot have the duty restored they want the bounty. Then there is the small item of mica. Electricians and stove men want mica free, yet the district where the mica mines are located is insisting on the duty. Another thing is apollinaris water. Mineral spring men want a duty on apollinaris. They say they have to pay duty on bottles, corks and packages, yet apollinaris water comes in free."

The same member said that the bad blood shown on the silver bill in both house and senate would have a tendency to prevent the tariff bill from going through. The interests sought to be protected in the house bill would find advocates in the senate who would be more powerful because of the small Democratic majority in that body. This member wanted it understood that he spoke only for himself and for no other person on the committee. He left the impression that he had been hit in some of the interests which he represented.

There was little flutter among some members of the house when a report was circulated that in the income tax scheme there would be included a provision to tax mortgages. Western men assert that taxing mortgages would mean that the person borrowing money would be obliged to pay an increased amount of interest to meet the amount of the tax and the mortgagor the money would not be injured. Inquiry among members of the ways and means committee developed the fact that the impression got abroad through the hearing which was last week accorded to Thomas C. Haden of New York, who advocated a tax on invested wealth, including bonds, stocks, mortgages and rents. It was apparent that an income tax, if adopted, would mean a graduated tax on all kinds of incomes.

APOLOGUES IN ORDER.

The United States Will Express Regret for Admiral Stanton's Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Gresham, it is said, has expressed verbally to Minister Mendonca of Brazil the deep regret of this government at the action of Rear Admiral Stanton in saluting the rebel flag at Rio Janeiro, and assured him that an official explanation would be forwarded to his government.

Senator Mendonca said to-day that the action of the United States government in removing Admiral Stanton was entirely satisfactory to his government and that no apologies were expected or desired.

The official note of this government to that of Brazil, informing it of the removal of Admiral Stanton and the regret of this government over the incident will be sent to Minister Thompson and through him presented to President Peixoto.

Three Train Men Burned to Death.

HAMBURG, Mich., 28.—About 7 o'clock last night a Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan northbound freight train with an extra engine ran into a single about three miles north of here. The engine, two tank cars of oil and three cars of coal were wrecked and burned. Engineer Bauman, Fireman Alberts and Head Brakeman Milligan were buried in the debris and their bodies burned.

Illinois Weekly Pay Law Overthrown.

OTAWA, Ill., Oct. 27.—The same court, in a short opinion written by Justice J. P. Shouppe and signed to-day, reverses the decision of the lower court in the test case of people against the Graceville coal company and declares the weekly pay law passed by the last Illinois legislature unconstitutional.

Death on the Race Track.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—In the third race at Exposition park this afternoon the horse Catalan was jostled by Dr. Wilcox at the first stable turn and falling rolled over on his rider, Frank Bell. A horse coming on behind struck the jockey in the back of the head, crushing his skull. He will die.

Six Men Burned by Acid.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 27.—Six men were horribly burned by acid and steam at the Ashland Sulphate Filter company's plant here this morning, and the recovery of any of the victims is doubtful.

A telegram has been received by Secretary Hoke Smith announcing that "the administration has been vindicated by a large Democratic majority" in the elections at Perry, Ok. This is intended to congratulate the secretary on the fact that the method of opening the Cherokee strip does not seem to meet with as much dissatisfaction as has been alleged.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 50 1/2; No. 3 hard wheat, 50 1/4; No. 4 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 5 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 6 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 7 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 8 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 9 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 10 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 11 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 12 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 13 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 14 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 15 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 16 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 17 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 18 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 19 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 20 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 21 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 22 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 23 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 24 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 25 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 26 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 27 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 28 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 29 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 30 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 31 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 32 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 33 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 34 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 35 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 36 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 37 hard wheat, 50 1/8; No. 38 hard wheat, 50 1/8; 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